M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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### MEDICAL.

From the Register and Library of Medical and

Chirurgical Science. New and efficacious method of treating Croup.-The following observations, from Torgau, are well deserving of notice. According to my experience, says Dr. J. ehmah, there is no better way of treating croup at has the advantages of being simple, efficacious, and easily applied, and its good effects are not productive of any injury to the constitution. The proper time for the application of this method is at the very commencement of the disorder, when, as is usually the case, the child is awakened suddenly during the night by its invasion, no time should be lost, when we observe that the breathing is anxious, disturbed, and attended with the well known croupy sound, and from an over dose of ipicacuanha. But an a cough of a ringing character, &c. The symptoms are too well known to require enumeration here; suffice to say that the most speedily fatal cases are those, where the child goes to bed, apparently quite well, and not laboring under any catarrhal symptoms, and is awakened from a deep sleep by an attack of croup.\* Such cases often prove fatal in twenty-four hours. Even when thus intense, the disease may be arrested in its progress by the immediate application of hot water, in the following manner: a sponge about the size of a large fist, dipped in water as hot as the hand can bear, must be gently squeezed half dry, and instantly applied beneath the little sufferer's chin, over the larynx and windpipe; when the sponge has thus been held for a it operates, it commonly relieves the child of is worse than idle for you and your husband sented by her affectionate husband, to be as lew minutes in contact with the skin, its temperature begins to sink, and it requires to be dipped again in the hot water. It is better to have a second sponge ready, so that they may be applied alternately. [If a sponge cannot be procured, flannel, folding the sponge cannot be procured. The sponge cannot be procured to t ed five or six times, may be used.] A perseverance in this plan, during from ten to twenty minutes, produces a vivid redness of the skin over the whole front of the throat, just as if a small sinapism had been applied. The redness must not be attended or followed by vesication; in the meantime the whole system feels the influence of the topical treatment; a warm perspiration breaks out, which must be encouraged by warm drinks, as whey, weak tea, &c., and a notable diminution takes place in the frequency and tone of the cough, while the hoarseness always disappears, and the rough, ringing tone of voice subsides along with the dyspnæa [or difficulty of breathing] and restlessness; in short, all danger is over, and the little patient falls asleep, and awakes in the morning, without any appearance of having so recently suffered from so dangerous an attack. If, on the contrary, a slight cough still remains next day, it may be easily gotten rid of by means of diaphoretic and antiphlogistic remedies suited to a feverish hot water, in the manner above recommended, does not produce well-marked and evident relief, at furthest at the end of twentyfive minutes, then nothing more can be expected from a longer perseverance in it, and the increasing cough, hoarseness, anxiety and dyspnæa of the child, must be met by other means. I must observe, however, continues Dr. Lehman, that this method has not yet failed in my hands, when applied in the commencement of the disease,

before my assistance could be procured. We have never tried the remedy above prescribed for croup; nor should we wait to experiment with it if we had other remedies at hand. If we had not we should certainly try it; and we know it could do no harm in combination with other remedies. Our aim in giving it to our readers is to recommend a trial of it to parents in the and susceptible of divine impressions." country whose children are attacked by the croup when they happen to have no medi-

and it has been practised in several families

I attended, in many cases successfully, and

Croup, unless arrested at once, is apt to prove a severe and very dangerous disease. In a practice of 14 years we have no recollection of having failed in a single instance, of promptly arresting it, when called at the commencement of the attack, as we commonly have been, by the following simple

To a teaspoonfull of Ipicacuanha [Hipo] we add five or six tablespoonfuls of warm water, and give one, every ten or fifteen its or their tempers. I trusted I could easi. who are nearly reared to manhood, promise minutes till it produces verniting; minding by set them right by a few rigid lessons on to become the expansion of society and the rated: Professrs, 6; students, 80: Li to stir up the ipicacuanha before pouring out the folly of indulging a perverse temper. | defenders of the faith.

croup are frequently, if not generally brought on by the child's throwing off the cover; perhaps after being too thickly covered and getting into a perspira- that they would follow our example. The test arose between the husband and the tion. Parents who have children subject to group opinions I have so presumptuously enter- wife. The wife insisted that John should should guard captiously against this.

warm bath to be prepared, and if the child led so far astray by a worldly spirit, that I husband, on the contrary, contended that as is not entirely relieved by the epicacuanha, we immerse it in the worm buth for some minutes, wipe it dry with a warm cloth and wrap it in a warm blanket the instant it is paid in advance, and a company of ten persons taken out of the water. It should be immersed up to the neck, otherwise the injury done by the exposure will be greater than the benefit derived from the bath. In putting the child to bed after it has been relieved, it is necessary to warm the bed clothes; otherwise a relupse more difficult to remove than the first attack is apt to be brought on, if the weather is cold.

Some physicians use tartar emetic, or which is the same thing, antimonial wine, in croup. It is very good; but we have not been in the habit of using it, because the ipicacuanha the pen of Dr. Lehman, staff surgeon in has always answered the purpose, and we prefer the milder remedies, particularly with children, when they are equally effectual with its commencement than by the application of the severer. When the ipicacuanha is hot water to the larynx. [throat] This method | not at hand, the tartar emetic or antimonial wine (which is only tartar dissolved in water, and wine added,) may be used. Of the tartar one fourth of a grain may be given every fifteen minutes to a child from one to two years of age, and of the antimonial wine a teaspoonful, at the same intervals, till it

> There is no danger to be apprehended over dose of the tartar might prove fatal. A very good form of giving the tartar emetic is Coxe's Hive Syrup, of which it is the most active ingredient. A teaspoonful is a dose for a child from one to two years old, when the object is to produce vomiting. The dose to be repeated if necessary.

If these remedies fail and the pulse is strong, let blood be drawn; and whether this is done or not, let calomel be given every to say that your daily conduct is at varitwo or three hours till it operates. The dose may be from one to two grains for hope that your heart was touched by the all distressing symptoms at once.

The snuff plaster is sometimes applied to the throat with advantage in cases of croup. But it is very apt to get into the child's eyes and produce more or less inflammation.

Parents should bear in mind that croup is a disease, in the treatment of which not a moment of time is to be lost. If they live in the country they should, at all times, have a vial of ipicacuanha where they can lay their hands on it at once.

# PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Mother's Magazine. INTERVIEW BETWEEN MRS. JONES AND MRS

"Do you ask, then, what will educate your son? Your example will educate sees you transact; the likings and dislikings you express will educate him."

"Dear Mrs. Smith, how glad I am to see you? I have requested this interview, that I may avail myself of your friendly advice. ever doomed to be an unhappy mother."

"I acknowledge with shame and regret, soon be done away by a few months residence abroad. I hoped that when they be. lieve that it could not be necessary, or even sight of his children and servants. As In New York: Established, 1817, in the right, to spend my time, with my increasing might be expected from the judicious conlittle family, in attending either to their hab. duct of such a wife and mother, her children, And as their father and I have prided our-. We think it probable that these night attacks of selves upon our industrious habits, by ing in the family of one who bore the office means of which we have acquired a com- of deacon or cider in the church, where I petency, I expected, as a matter of course, witnessed a most mortifying scene. A con-

"It is too apparent my friend that our children are in a sad way, and that you will have much to contend with. You that your chief difficulty will be found in changing your own ways."

"I am greatly distressed, Mrs. Smith, to find that one trouble seldom comes alone; and what especially alarms me is, that one sin brings in its train others, so appalling to my awakened conscience, that they even young vipers; but still I have not told you my heaviest misfortune. I feel like the unwary traveller, who, having heedlessly lost his way, is not merely ashamed to retrace his steps, but unwilling to avow the fact to others. I have not only lost the little influence I once possessed over my children, but

my husband's manner is exceedingly changcd. While our children were young, he was a most affectionate husband; but now, when I more than ever need his advice and assistance, in the management of our turbulant children, he often justifies them and the intercourse between many a husband condemns me. If I reprove them for glaring offences, he thinks I might have done it in a less objectionable manner. Though he does not always say this in words, yet the looks and gestures of my boys plainly indicate that in their opinion their father is right, and their mother is wrong; so that when this subject is brought up for discussion, it produces altercation, and usually

ends in crimination and recrimination." "You have presented a mortifying picture of the state of your family, Mrs. Jones. No wonder that you consider your children in a hopeless condition. Their insubordination would be awfully alarming, if you and your husband were at this moment, perfectly agreed as to the best mode of regaining your lost advantage over their hearts, minds, and consciences. You and your husband profess to be governed by the precepts of the Bible; but you will allow me ance with its plainest dictates. Did I not such appalling circumstances?

on an error, which has destroyed many families. In such cases both parties are commonly to blame. I well remember, consciously has his respect been manifesthowever, an instance to the contrary .myself were on terms of the greatest intimacy. She had been blessed with superior nute attentions" which should constitute the education. When I first knew her, I felt warp and woof of wedded love; they raththat nothing was wanting but piety, to constitute her just the friend I should choose clouds surcharged with moisture, or like to supply the place of my excellent sisters, from whom I had been so recently separahim; your conversation; the businees he ted. One year after our acquaintance, she became a decided Christian. The father of her husband was an eminent divine, and his family were of the first grade, both as to intellect and rank in socitey. My friend's husband had therefore enjoyed every ad-Your former admonitions were not lost up-on me. I am as one awakened out of a education could afford. For a consideracatarrh. When the suitable application of criminal slumber, and can see nothing be. ble period I was left to conjecture the cause fore my family but inevitable ruin. My of his acquiring habits of intemperance, children, who have been so long indulged especially as his home was rendered enin habits of disobedience and idleness, are chanting to the virtuous and intelligent, by now becoming vicious. Why have I not the smiles and graces of such a good, digperceived my errors before their consequen- nified and accomplished lady and houseces became irreparable! I fear I am for- wife. But I subsequently learned that this son was the pet of his mother. She al-"Not quite so bad, I would hope, Mrs. ways thought her darling son must have Jones. Though your children are in a every thing he wanted. Thus a habit of dangerous condition, yet I am persuaded eating and drinking too freely, commenced that you gain nothing by complaining, no. in childhood, but ripened into excess after thing by despondency. Rather seek to he became a husband and a father. Such know the worst of your case ! lay your was the commanding influence of this heart open still more to conviction. Be young man, when I first knew him, that it willing to be made acquainted with yourself, was often remarked, that if Mr. B. were a and your faults, even at the expense of a Christian, he might do more good in socieright hand, or a right eye. I would guard ty than even our minister. But unfortuyou against a very common error; instead nately his influence was thrown into the opof complaining of your unhappiness to posite scale. His business, if not wholly your fellow men, confess to your heavenly neglected, began to decline; his temper, Father your sins and your ignorance. In naturally amiable, became at length austere the former case, you will only harden your and irascible. What a trial for the mother heart; in the latter, it will be made tender of five precious children! Though my intercourse with this lovely woman was more intimate than usually subsists between sis-Mrs. Smith, that I have often parleyed with ters, yet the unfortunate habits, the neglect an awakened conscience. I have never ful treatment, the unkind language, which felt satisfied that it was right to have my this Christian sister continually received boys saunter away their time in the compa- from the father of her children and the ny of the vicious and the idle. Still, I friend of her youth, was never, in a solitary flattered myself that the evils which would instance, named, or even alluded to, by eiresult to them from such indulgences, might ther of us; and it is believed that this good wife, on no occasion, ever broached this painful subject to any earthly friend. Her would listen to the voice of reason. Mean-time my covetous disposition led me to be. his family, and thus he was honored in the lieve that it could not be lieve that the lieve that it could not be lieve that the lieve that li came old enough to have fixed habits, they husband was always treated with courtesy

> "A number of years since, I was visittained, now seem to be like the phantoms take out a log from the back of the chim- Unitarians.-Cher. Gaz.

each dose. While this is doing we direct a of a disordered imagination. I have been ney, as it would occasion a smoke. The despair of a reformation in any of my fam- he had ordered it, and was master of his own house, the servant boy should put it on. Three interesting children were present to witness this pernicious example.-What a triumph it must be, which arises will labor under many disadvantages in from seeing the partner of one's bosom correcting their faults, and yet, I apprehend | vanquished, either by overpowering arguments, or made to submit to superior Professors, 3; [The number has lately been

> "I once had occasion to point out to a Christian mother some defects I had disco- of this number remained at the seminary vered in her daughter, a promising girl of the term of three years. fourteen, who had spent some weeks in my family, when, in an almost despairing mannow seem to hiss upon me like a nest of ner, she replied, I fear the inevitable ruin of that daughter. Her father thinks I am much too severe in my regimen with her, and I know that he is too remiss; so that between us both, I expect she will be ruined.' How important that parents, instead of comparing their views with a defective and partial standard, should consult the 'oracles of divine truth.' There is a standard of right and wrong, which is unerring.

"As I have had occasion to reside in many different families, it has often required but a few days' observation, to perceive that and wife, might be pronounced a game at 'even and odds.' If you became acquainted with the opinion of one, you might be sure that of the other would be directly op-

"When I was a child, I was very fond of the writings of Dr. Watis. I well remember the effort I made to comprehend this sentiment: 'Happy matches made in heaven.' Little did I then dream of the living comments on this subject which I should make in after life. I am indebted to a lady for the following statement: 'It is but justice to the living virtues of my aged and hoary headed father to say, that his own blessed example furnishes a model for the imitation of every husband and father. My mother's birthday happened on the 22d of February, the same day of the month with that of Gen. Washington. This day was therefore always celebrated as commemorating the birthday of two very important personages, Gen. Washington and my mother. Every child in the family was prompevery year of the child's age. Some physicians give it in larger doses. As soon as it concretes it comments a it comme to spend your time in settling the question truly distinguished for her piety and good who is right, and who is wrong. If you sense in her appropriate sphere, as Gen. knew that your house was enveloped in W. was in his. How opposite this conduct flames, and that both of you had been the from that displayed by many a husband, would be shocked on witnessing such a apprehension that in doing this she may incontest, or listening to altercations under fringe upon his own rights. In speaking of the special attention given to my mother on Presbyterian: Professors, 2; students, 22: "I fear, Mrs. Jones, you have fallen up- her birthday, I would not be misapprehended, that you could not question the fountain While I was residing in L. Mrs. R. and from whence it flowed. There was no 'scrupulous exactness in paying those mi-

# THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

er seemed like the descent of showers from

emanations from the glorious orb of day,

whose beams, while they enlighten and

warm, exhilarate all surrounding nature.'

From the last Report of the American Education Society. Statistics of Theological Seminaries in the United States.

MAINE. Theological Seminary at Bangor .- Incorporated, 1814. Congregational. Commenced operations, 1816. Professors, 3; students in theological department, 40. Li-

brary, 2,300 volumes. Alumni, 62. MASSACHUSETTS.

Theological Seminary at Andover. Incorporated, 1808. Congregational. Professors, 5; students, 152. Library, 11,000 rolumes. Alumni, 672.

Theological School of Harvard University. In Cambridge. Commenced operations, 1824. Unitarian.\* Professors, 3; students, 30. Alumni, 100.

Newton Theological Institution. In Newton. Incorporated, 1826. Baptist. Professors, 3; students in theological department, 49; in preparatory department, 7. Library, 1,800 volumes. Alumni, 31. About two-thirds of this number finished the regular

CONNECTICUT. Theological Department of Yale College.

In New Haven. Commenced operations, 1822. Congregational. Professors, 3; students, 53. Alumni, 113.

Theological Institute of Connecticut. In East Windsor. Incorporated, 1834. Congregational. Professors besides the President, 3; students, 17. Library, 2,090 vols. NEW YORK.

Hartwick Theological Seminary. In Hartwick: Incorporated, 1815: Lutheran: Professors, 2; students, 3; preparing for the seminary, 12; Library, 1,000.

city of New York: removed to New Haven, 1820: removed back to the city of New York, 1822, in which year it was incorpobrary, 3,880 volumes: Alumni, 73.

Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. In Hamilton: Commenced operations, 1620: Baptist: Professors, 4: stu-

It was founded by Trinitarians, but has gradually and imperceptibly passed into the hands of

nenced operations, 1821: Presbyterian:

Theological Seminary at Princeton. Commenced operations, 1812: Presbyterian: increased to 5.] students, 137: Library, 0,500: Alumni, 643: About one-third

Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church. In New Brunswick: Pro-

fessors, 3; students, 24. PENNSYLVANIA.

Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church. In York: Established, 1825: Professors, 2; students, 20.

Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In Gettysburg: Established, 1826: Professors, 2; students, 20: Library, 7,000 vols.

Western Theological Seminary. In Alle. ghany town: Established, 1828: Presbyterian: Professors,2; [now3] students,29: Li. brary, 4,000 volumes.

Theological School at Canonsburgh. Under the direction of the Associate church Several students.

Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church. In Pittsburgh: Incorporated, 1828: Students, 19.

VIRGINIA. Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia. In Fair ix county, near Alexandria, D. C. Professors, 3; students,

39 : Library, 2,000 volumes : Alumni, 65. Union Theological Seminary. In Prince Edward county: Established, 1824: Presbyterian: Professors, 3; Assistant Teacher, 1; students, 31: Library, 4,000 vols. Alumni, 71.

Virginia Baptist Seminary. At Spring Farm, near Richmond: Established, 1832 Professors, 3; students, 58.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Theological Seminary at Columbia. Es

ablished, 1829: Presbyterian: Professors, 2; [now 3] students, 21: Library, 1,800 vols. Theological Seminary at Lexington. Es. tablished, 1832: Commenced operations, 1835: Lutheran: Students, 14: Libra-

ry, 1,200 volumes. Furman Theological Seminary. At High Hills: Baptist. [Suspended for the present, but will probably be revived next year.]

GEORGIA.

Baptist Literary and Theological Institution. In Eaton: Recently commenced operations. Students, 10. TENNESSEE.

Southern and Western Theological Seminary. In Maryville: Established, 1819: Library, 6,000 volumes: Alumni, 50. OHIO.

Theological Department of Weslern Reserve College. In Hudson: Presbyterian: Students, 3: Instruction given by the President and three Professors.

Lane Seminary. In cincinnati: Established, 1829: Presbyterian: Professors, 3, besides the President; students, 42. Theological Seminary of the Diocese of

Ohio. In Gambia, in connection with Kenyon College: Students, 11. Theological School. In Columbus: Un

der the direction of Lutherans.

INDIANA. Indiana Theological Seminary. In South Hanover: Presbyterian: Professors, 2 students. 10.

# RURAL ECONOMY.

Corn for Seed. in long narrow cribs, so constructed as to admit of a free circulation of air throughout. This will prevent the injury in the quality of this kind for several successive years has been found to improve the grain so much as to increase the produce to a very considerable amount, besides adding to its quality. Those who wish to have full and even crops, preserve four or five times the usual quantity for seed, so that it may be planted thickly, and afterwards thinned to the requisite distance. This is of great importance where there is a probability of the young plants being destroyed by insec's; as the thus planted the present year have yielded only, have frequently been more than half destroyed. Another advantage of this method is, that in thinning the most thrifty plants may be sufferd to remain, while others of inferior growth are removed. Gen. Farmer.

Country Agricultural Societies-The young States of Ohio and Indiana are setting a noble example to their elder sisters, in making legislative provision for the establishment of County Agricultural Societies. In that State, is actively engaged in the or- a day. These, however, are rare instancer. ganization of County Societies .- Ten. Far.

Agricultural Warehouse Boston .- The Agricultural Warehouse, Bostor, is an estat. lishment extending from North Marketstreet to Ann-street, containing four rooms, 90 feet by 49, and filled with Agricultural principally supported by artificial food.

Theological Seminary at Auburn. Com- implements, seeds, and various patented articles; it is a complete museum, in w ich Professors, 4; students, 56: Library, 4, is deposited every thing that is new and 500 volumes: Alumni, 190: About one useful to the cultivator, and which every farthird of these continued at the seminary merought to make it a point of visiting whenever he happens to be in Bosten. Silk Manuel.

### The Durham Cattle,

A most valuable correspondent in Kentucky, gives the following as the fashionable points of Durham cattle, as insisted upon by breeders in that state. From his great experience in breeding, and excellent judgment, we have no doubt their publication will be serviceable to our readers :- Farm. & Gard.

"The most popular color is red, and the next roan, though I would not care much about color if an animal suited me in other respects, and as respects pedigree, nothing but the best would suit me. I should then want the animal as large as I could get him, to be finely formed and have fine bones; but I should prefer a small animal well formed to a large coarse animal. "I will here state what form and shape is

most prized here—the head, horn and neck should be small; the shoulder should not rise up too abruptly from the neck on each side, nor should the animal be too thick through the points of the shoulder; the brisket should be low, broad, and project well before the fore legs; the ribs should be sufficiently barrelled to give ample capacity to the lungs, with no depression or hollow behind the shoulders, and no sharpness on the back behind the shoulders-the back should be straight and broad, the hips should be wide and on a level with the back and tail; the hip bones should be large and well rounded, and the distance from the hip to the tail should be as long as possible; the tail should be set on upon a level with the back, and should be large at top and taper down so as to be very small just above the bush; between the hips and the tail on each side the space should be well filled up, so as to give a regular rounded shape, and there should not be too much narrowness in the thighs when viewed from behind, (the fashion in Kentucky is to run back nearly square from the hips to the back part of the thighe;) the thighs should be long and fleshy down to the bock, and nearly perpendicular as the animal stands, from the root of the tail to the hock : the flanks should be deep, and the legs should be flat and the bones small and short. So far, we have been pleased with the longest bodied animals we could

"I do not expect perfection in any animal, but should like to get one as near it as possible. I particularly want a bull to be fine in the back just behind the shoulders, and

### Gleanings from European Works. THE AYRSHIRE COW. "The origin of the Ayrshire Cow is even

at the present day a matter of dispute; all that is certainly known about her is, that a century ago there was no such breed in Cunningham, or Ayrshire, or Scotland, and the present improved stock is supposed to be a cross with some foreign stock. It is said to have been the Holderness that helped to produce the improved Cunningham cattle. The cattle, from which by crosses with the native breed the present improved Ayrshire arose, were first introduced on Lord March. mont's estates in Berwickshire. They were soon afterwards carried to the farms of the same nobleman at Somberg in Kylc.

The breed has much improved since Mr. Aiton described it, and is short in the leg, the neck a little thicker at the shoulder, but finely shaped towards the head; the horns smaller than those of the Highlanders, but clear and smooth, pointing forwards, and turning upwards, and tapering to a point. They are deep in the carcass, but not round When corn is husked, it should be put and ample, and especially not so in the loins and haunches. Some, however, have suspected, and not without reason, that an attention to the shape and beauty, and an atthe grain from mustiness which is so fre- tempt to produce fat and sleeky cattle, which quently caused where it is too much seclud. may be be admired at the show, has a tened from the air. Selecting corn for seed dency to improve what is only their second should claim the particular attention of the point-their quality as grazing cattle,-and farmer. The largest ears, from the most that at the hazard or the certainty of diminproducetive stalks, are in those which are in shing their value as milkers. We agree all cases to be preferred. A selection of with Mr. Aiton, that the excellency of a dairy cow is estimated by the quantity and the quality of her milk. The quantity yielded by the Ayrshire cow is, considering her size, very great. Five gallons daily, for two or three months after calving, may be considercd as not more than an average quantity. Three gallons daily will be given for the next three months, and one gallon and a half during the succeeding four months. The Ayrshire cow yielding 5 gallons of milk per day will afford 34 ounces=21b. 2 oz. of greater the number of plants, the greater will butter. Mr. Aiton says : To sum up all in be the probability of a part escaping. Fields one sentence. I now repeat bundreds and thousands of the best Scooth dairy cows, in most cases full crops; while others which when they are in their best condition and were planted with the usual limited quantity well fed, yield at the rate of 2000 Scotch pints of milk (1000 gallons, a Scotch pint being equal to our half gallon) in one year; that in general, trom 7 1.2 to 8 pints (31.4 to 4 gallons) of their milk will yeld a pound of butter county weight, (1 142 lb. avered pois;) that 55 pints (27 1-2 gaillour) of their milk will produce one stone and a half of

full milk cheese." Mr. Rankine, another distinguished En-

"I have seen 18 pints of milk (0 gallons) drawn from a cow in one day. I had a the latter, a State Board of Agriculture is three year old quey that once for six weeks established which we preceive by papers of after calving gave 13 pints (\$1.2 gallons)

glish authority, says:

The fattening properties of the Ayeshine cattle we believe to be a little exaggerated. They will feed kindly and profitably, and their meat will be good. They will feeten on farms and in districts where others would not be made to thrive at all, except partly or